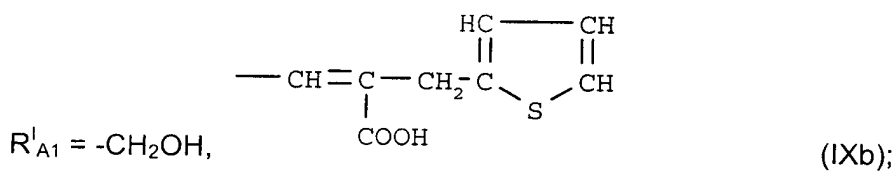
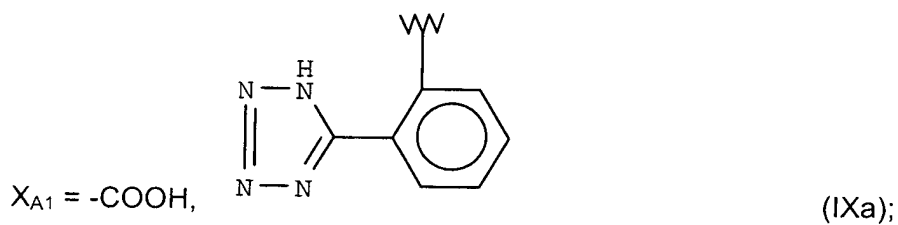
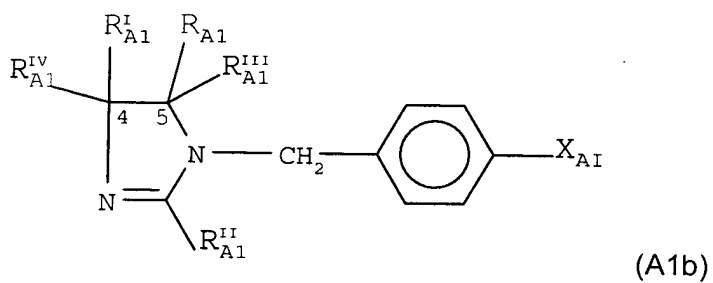


What is claimed:

1. Nitrate salts of the compounds selected from the following classes:

Class (A1b) of formula (A1b):



$R_{A1}^I = H, Cl;$

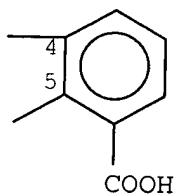
$R_{A1}^{II} = -(CH_2)_3-CH_3, -O-CH_2-CH_3;$

$R_{A1}^{III} = H, \text{ free valence};$

$R_{A1}^{IV} = \text{free valence};$

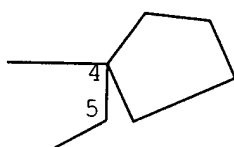
or $R_{A1} = -O$ and $R_{A1}^{III} = \text{free valence form with the carbon atom in 5 position}$
a keto group,

or R_{A1}^{IV} , R_{A1}^{III} , R_{A1}^I and the carbon atoms in 4 and 5 position of the heterocyclic ring of the formula (A1b) form group (IXc),



(IXc);

or R_{A1}^I , R_{A1}^{IV} and the carbon atom in 4 position of the heterocyclic ring of the formula (A1b) form group (IXd);



(IXd);

and wherein R_{A1}^{III} = free valence and R_{A1}^{IV} = free valence there is a double bond between the carbon atoms in 4 and 5 position in the heterocyclic ring of the formula (A1b),

when X_{A1} = (Ixa), R_{A1} = CH_2OH , R_{A1}^I = Cl, R_{A1}^{III} = R_{A1}^{IV} = free valences forming a $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ double bond with the carbon atoms in 4 to 5 position of the heterocyclic ring of the formula (A1b), R_{A1}^{II} = $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-CH}_3$, Losartan residue;

as in Losartan but with R_{A1} = -O and R_{A1}^{III} free valence, so as to form in combination with the carbon atom in 5 position of the heterocyclic ring of the formula (A1b) a ketonic group, R_{A1}^I with R_{A1}^{IV} and with the carbon atom in 4 position of the heterocyclic ring are such as to form the saturated ring having 5 carbon atoms (IXd), Irbesartan residue;

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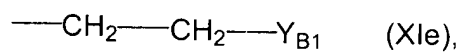
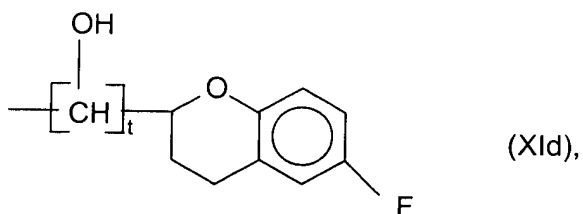


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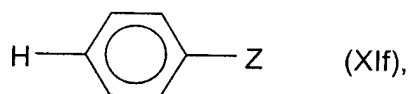
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wherein in the formula (XId) $t = 0, 1$;

in the formula (Xle) Y_{B1} can have the following meanings:

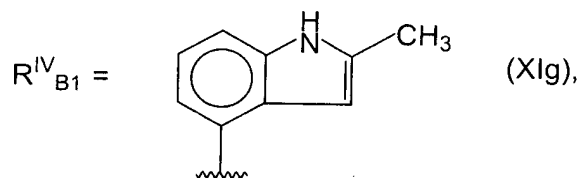
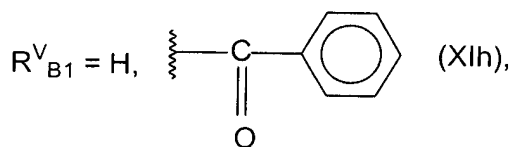


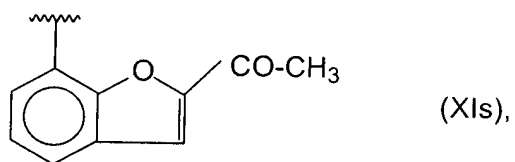
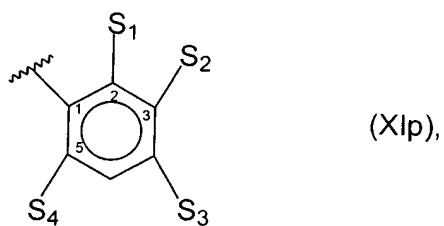
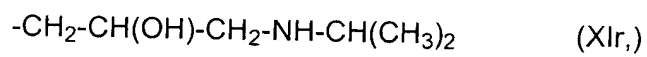
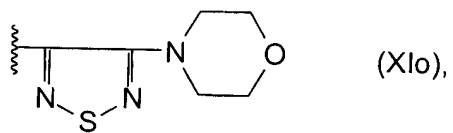
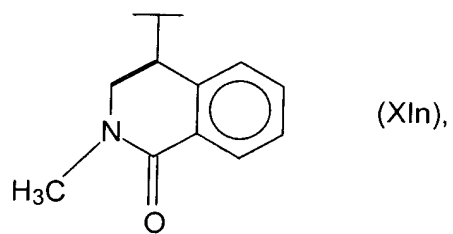
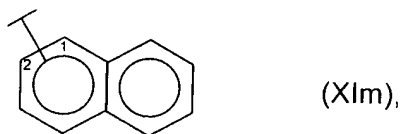
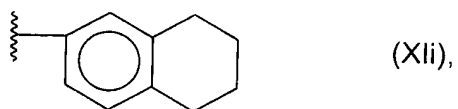
in the formula (XIf) $Z = \text{H}, -\text{OCH}_3$;

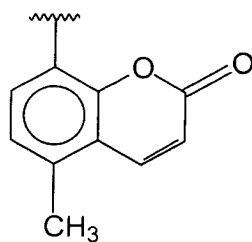
in the formula (A3);

$\text{X}_{B1} = -\text{O}-, -\text{S}-$;

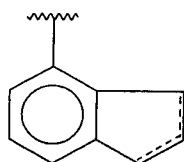
n and m , equal to or different from each other, are 0, 1;



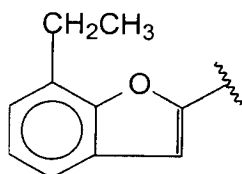




(XIIt),



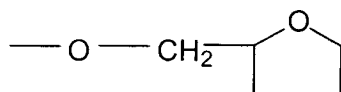
(Xlu),



(XIz),

wherein in the formula (XI_p):

S₁ = H, CN, OCH₃, CH₃, -CH₂-CH₃-, -O-CH₂-CONH-CH₃, -COCH₃, -CO-(CH₂)₂-CH₃, -O-CH₂-CH = CH₂, -CH₂-CH = CH₂, cyclopentyl, or



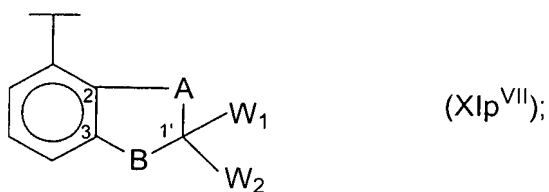
(XI_p^{II});

S₂ = H, CH₃, Cl, -SOCH₃, -CONH₂;

S₃ = H, F, Cl, OH, NO₂, -CH₂-CO-NH₂, -(CH₂)₂-OCH₃, -NH-COCH₃, -CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH(CH₃)₂, -CH₂-CH₂-COOCH₃, -NH-CO-N(C₂H₅)₂, -NH-CO-(CH₂)₂-CH₃, -NH-SO₂-CH₃, -NH-CO-NH-[cyclohexyl], -CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-[cyclopropyl];

S₄ = H, Cl, -CH₂-CH₂-;

or S_1 , S_2 and the carbon atoms in 2 and 3 position of the C_6 aromatic ring of the radical (XIp) form the following ring:



wherein:

(^{*}) designates the atom adjacent to the aromatic ring of the formula XIp^{VII}

$B = -CH_2-$, $-NH-$, $-CH=CH-$, (^{*})- $CO-CH_2-$;

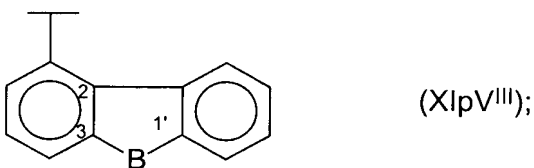
$A = -O-$, (^{*})- $CH_2-CH(OH)-$, (^{*})- $O-CH_2-$, (^{*})- $S-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2-$,

$W_1 = H$, free valence;

$W_2 =$ free valence, H , OH , $-CH_3$, $-ONO_2$, $-O$;

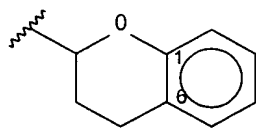
or A is a tertiary carbon atom and at the same time $W_1 =$ free valence to form a double bond $-CH=CH-$ between A and the carbon atom in 1' position,

or W_1 , W_2 the carbon atom in 1' position and A form an aromatic ring having 6 carbon atoms to form the following group:



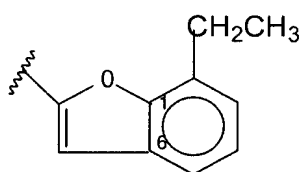
when $W_2 = -O$ and $W_1 =$ free valence at the carbon atom in 1' position of radical (XIp^{VII}) it is formed a ketonic group;

or when in formula (XIp) $S_4 = -CH_2-CH_2-$, and in formula (A3) X_{B1} is oxygen, $m = n = 1$ and (R_{B1}^{VII}) is a free valence, the following ring is formed with the carbon atoms in 1 and 6 position of the aromatic ring of radical (XIp):



(XIp^V),

or when in formula (A3) $n = m = 1$, both R^{VII}_{B1} and R^{VI}_{B1} are free valences, S_4 and the carbon atoms in 1 and 6 position of the aromatic ring of formula (XIp), S_1 being $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$, together with the carbon atom $-\text{C}|_n-$ and X_{B1} = oxygen of formula (A3) form the following ring:



(XIp^{VI}),

when $R^I_{B1} = \text{H}$, R^{II}_{B1} and $R^{III}_{B1} = \text{CH}_3$, $R^V_{B1} = \text{H}$, $R^{VI}_{B1} = R^{VII}_{B1} = \text{H}$, $m = n = 1$, $X_{B1} = -\text{O}-$, $R^{IV}_{B1} = (\text{XIp})$ wherein $S_1 = S_2 = S_4 = \text{H}$, $S_3 = -\text{CH}_2\text{-CO-NH}_2$, Atenolol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $R^{IV}_{B1} = (\text{XIs})$, Befunolol residue;

as in Atenolol, but with $S_1 = S_2 = S_4 = \text{H}$, $S_1 = -\text{CH}_2\text{-CH=CH}_2$, Alprenolol residue;

as in Atenolol, but with $S_1 = \text{COCH}_3$, $S_3 = -\text{NH-CO-(CH}_2)_2\text{-CH}_3$, $S_2 = S_4 = \text{H}$, Acebutolol residue;

as in Atenolol, but with $S_3 = -\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2-$ (cyclopropyl), Betaxolol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $S_3 = -\text{CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-CH(CH}_3)_2$, Bisoprolol residue

as in Alprenolol but with $S_1 = (\text{XIp}^{II})$ and $R^I_{B1} = \text{CH}^3$, Bufetolol residue;

as in Bufetolol, but with $S_1 = -\text{CN}$, Bunitrolol residue;

as in Bufetolol, but with $S_1 = \text{H}$, $S_4 = \text{Cl}$, $S_2 = \text{CH}_3$, Bupranolol residue;

as in Bufetolol but with $S_1 = -\text{CO}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{CH}_3$, $S_3 = \text{F}$, Butofilolol residue;

as in Mepindolol but in $R_{B1}^{\text{IV}} = (\text{XIp}^{\text{VII}})$ $A = -\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$, $B = -\text{CH}_2-$, $W2 = -\text{ONO}_2$, $W1 = \text{H}$, Nipradilol residue;

as in Alprenolol, but with $S_1 = -\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$, Oxprenolol residue;

as in Bufetolol, but with $S_1 = \text{cyclopentyl}$, Penbutolol residue;

as in Mepindolol but with $W2 = \text{H}$, Pindolol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $S_3 = -\text{NH}-\text{COCH}_3$, Practolol residue;

as in Bufetolol but with $S_1 = \text{H}$, $S_3 = -\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-(\text{cyclohexyl})$, Talinolol residue;

as in Nipradilol but with $R_{B1}^{\text{I}} = \text{CH}_3$, $A = -\text{S}-\text{CH}_2-$ and $W2 = \text{H}$, Tertatolol residue;

as in Tertatolol but with $R_{B1}^{\text{IV}} = (\text{XIn})$, Tilisolol residue;

as in Bufetolol but with $R_{B1}^{\text{IV}} = (\text{XIo})$, Timolol residue;

as in Bufetolol but with $S_1 = S_2 = \text{CH}_3$, Xibenolol residue;

as in Xibenolol but with $R_{B1}^{\text{I}} = S_1 = \text{H}$, Toliprolol residue;

as in Toliprolol, but with $R_{B1}^{\text{II}} = \text{H}$ and $R_{B1}^{\text{III}} = (\text{XIa})$, Bevantolol residue;

as in Carazolol but with $R_{B1}^{\text{II}} = \text{H}$ and $R_{B1}^{\text{III}} = (\text{XIb})$, Carvedilol residue;

when in the formula (A3) $R_{B1}^{\text{I}} = R_{B1}^{\text{II}} = R_{B1}^{\text{III}} = \text{CH}_3$, $R_{B1}^{\text{V}} = (\text{XIh})$, $n = m = 1$, $R_{B1}^{\text{VI}} = R_{B1}^{\text{VII}} = \text{H}$, $X_{B1} = -\text{O}-$, $R_{B1}^{\text{IV}} = (\text{XIg})$, Bopindolol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $R_{B1}^{\text{IV}} = (\text{XIp}^{\text{VIII}})$, wherein $B = -\text{NH}-$, Carazolol residue;

as in Bufetolol, but with $R_{B1}^{\text{IV}} = (\text{XIp}^{\text{VII}})$ wherein $A = -\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $B = -\text{NH}-$, $W2 = -\text{O}$ which with $W1 = \text{free valence}$ and the carbon atom in 1' position forms a ketonic group, Carteolol residue;

as in Bufetolol but with $S_3 = -\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, $S_1 = -\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3$ Celiprolol residue;

as in Bufetolol but with $S_1 = -O-CH_2-CONH-CH_3$, Cetamolol residue;

as in Bupranolol, but with $S_2 = Cl$ Cloranolol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $S_3 = -CH_2-CH_2-COOCH_3$, Esmolol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $R^{IV}_{B1} = (Xiu)$ Indenolol residue;

as in Carteolol, but in $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIp^{VII})$ $A = -CH_2-$, $B = -COCH_2-$, $W1 = W2 = H$, Levobunolol residue;

as in Carteolol but with $R^I_{B1} = H$ and in $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIp^{VII})$ A is a tertiary carbon atom and $W1$ free valence, so as to form a $-CH=CH-$ double bond between A and the carbon atom in 1' position of (XIp^{VII}) , $W2 = CH_3$, Mepindolol residue;

as in Atenolol, but with $S_3 = -(CH_2)_2-OCH_3$, Metoprolol residue;

as in Carteolol but in $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIp^{VII})$ $A = -CH_2-CH(OH)-$, $B = -CH_2-$, $W2 = OH$, $W1 = H$, Nadolol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $S_3 = NO_2$, Nifenalol residue;

as in Bufetolol but with $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIIt)$, Bucumolol residue;

when in the (A3) formula $m = n = 0$ and $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIz)$ $R^I_{B1} = R^{II}_{B1} = R^{III}_{B1} = CH_3$, $R^V_{B1} = H$, Bufuralol residue;

as in Atenolol but with $R^{III}_{B1} = (XIe)$ with $Y_{B1} = H$, $n = m = 0$, $R^{IV}_{B1} = (Xli)$ Butidrine residue;

as in Butidrine, but with $R^{III}_{B1} = (XIe)$ with $Y_{B1} = (XIf)$ with $Z = H$, $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIp)$ wherein $S_3 = OH$ and $S_2 = CONH_2$, $S_1 = S_4 = H$, Dilevalol residue;

as in Bevantolol but with $S_2 = H$, $S_1 = CN$, $R^{III}_{B1} = (XIc)$, Epanolol residue;

as in Butidrine but with $R^{III}_{B1} = CH_3$, $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIIm)$, wherein the naphthalenic residue is linked by the carbon atom in 2 position to the carbon atom bringing the $-OR^{IV}_{B1}$ substituent, Pronethalol residue;

as in Pronethalol but with $m = 1$ and $X_{B1} = -O-$, and R^{IV}_{B1} is the naphthalenic residue (XIm) linked by the carbon atom in 1 position to X_{B1} Propranolol residue;

as in Pronethalol but with $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XIp)$ with $S_1 = S_2 = S_4 = H$ and $S_3 = -NH-SO_2-CH_3$, Sotalol residue;

as in Dilevalol but with $S_2 = -SOCH_3$, and in para position to the other aromatic ring (form. XI_f) $Z = -OCH_3$, Sulfinalol residue;

when in the formula (A3) $R^I_{B1} = R^{II}_{B1} = H$, $R^{III}_{B1} = (XI_d)$ with $t = 1$, $R^V_{B1} = H$, $n = m = 0$, $R^{IV}_{B1} = (XI_d)$ with $t = 0$, Nebivolol residue;

2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[(1-methyl-3-phenylpropyl)amino]ethyl] benzamide (Labetalol), 1-(4-amino-6, 7-dimethoxy-2-quinazoliny)-4-[(tetrahydro-2-furanyl)carbonyl]piperazine(Terazosin), 1-(4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-quinazoliny)-4-(2-furanylcarbonyl)piperazine (Prazosin).

3. Nitrate salts of the following compounds of class (A4):

(A4a):

(2S-cis)-3-(acetyloxy)-5-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-di-hydro -2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1.5-benzothiazepin-4(5H)-one (Diltiazem), α -[3-[[2-(3, 4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-methylamino]propyl]-3, 4-dimethoxy- α -(1-methylethyl)-benzeneacetonitrile (Verapamil);

(A4b):

2-[(2-aminoethoxy)methyl]-4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,4-di-hydro-6-methyl-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid 3-ethyl 5-methyl ester (Amlodipine), 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid methyl ester (Felodipine) 4-(4-benzofurazanyl)-1, 4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-3,5-

pyridinedicarboxylic acid 5-methyl 3-(1-methyl)ethyl ester (Isradipine),
 Lercanidipine, 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-3, 5-pyridine-
 dicarboxylic acid methyl 2[methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]ethyl ester
 (Nicardipine), 1, 4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-4-(2-nitro-phenyl)-3, 5-
 pyridinedicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester (Nifedipine), 1,4-dihydro-2,6-
 dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid 2-methoxyethyl 1-
 methylethyl ester (Nimodipine), 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-4-(2-nitro-phenyl)-
 3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid methyl 2-methyl-propyl ester (Nisoldipine) 1,4-
 dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid ethyl
 methyl ester (Nitrendipine);

(A4c):

(E)-1-[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]4-(3-phenyl -2-propenyl) piperazine
 (Flunarizine).

4. Nitrate salts of the following compounds of class (A7):

(A7a):

6-chloro-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-7-sulphonamide 1,1-dioxide
 (Chlorothiazide), 2-chloro-5-(2,3-dihydro-1-hydroxy-3-oxo-1H-isoindol-1-
 yl)benzebesulphonamide (Chlortalidone), 6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,2,4-
 benzothiadiazine-7-sulphonamide 1,1-dioxide (Hydrochlorothiazide), 3-
 (aminosulphonyl)-4-chloro-N-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1H-indol-1-yl)benzamide
 (Indapamide), 7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-methyl-3-(2-methylphenyl)-4-oxo-
 6-quinazolinesulphonamide (Metolazone), 7-chloro-2-ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetra
 hydro-4-oxo-6-quinazolinesulphonamide (Quinethazone);

(A7d):

3,5-diamino-N-(aminoiminomethyl)-6-chloropyrazinecarboxamide (Amiloride), 6-phenyl-2,4,7-pteridinetriamine (Triamterene), 3-(aminosulphonyl)-5-(butylamino)-4-phenoxy-benzoic acid (Bumetanide), 5-(amino sulphonyl)-4-chloro-2-[(2-furanylmethyl)amino]benzoic acid (Furosemide), N-[[[(1-methylethyl)amino]carbonyl]-4-[(3-methylphenyl)amino]-3-pyridinesulphonamide (Torasemide);

(A8):

Apomorphine.

5. Nitrate salts according to claims 1-4 of the following compounds:
 class A1b): Losartan;
 Class A3): Atenolol, Labetalol, Timolol, Prazosin, Terazosin, Propranolol;
 Class A4): Nicardipine, Nifedipine, Nimodipine;
 Class A7): Chlorothiazide, Amiloride, Furosemide.
6. Salts according to claims 1-4, wherein the salts of said compounds contain at least one nitrate ion mole/compound mole.
7. Pharmaceutical compositions of the nitrate salts according to claims 1-4 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
8. A method for treating hypertension, said method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a hypertension treating effective amount of at least one compound of claims 1-4.

9. A method for treating cardiovascular disease, said method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a cardiovascular disease treating effective amount of at least one compound of claims 1-4.

10. A method for treating hypertension, said method comprising local administration to a patient in need thereof a hypertension treating effect amount of at least one compound of claims 1-4.